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## HOLD BALANCE OF POWER.

 Judge Dole's Views Upon Extension  
of the Monroe Doctrine.

## CAN STAND BY THEM AS PRESIDENT

 Leading European Powers Have Divided  
Principal Part of Oceania—United  
States Must Become Aggressive or  
Lose—Interference of Powers.

 In view of the new importance  
which the Monroe Doctrine and  
the attitude of the United States  
toward foreign powers have been  
given by recent events, the following  
article read by Sanford B. Dole  
before the Social Science Club  
June 13, 1887, has a renewed interest:

 The promulgation of the Monroe  
Doctrine effectively prevented the ex-  
tension of the principle of international  
interference for the sake of main-  
taining political equilibrium to  
America. Since that time the com-  
bination of European States institut-  
ed by the treaty of Vienna in 1815 has  
been somewhat modified. Germany,  
through its successive wars with Den-  
mark, Austria and France, and its  
resulting consolidation, has outstrip-  
ped all of its rivals, and by its pre-  
ponderating military strength, threat-

 outside of the Dutch portion, and its  
proposition to Germany to open negotia-  
tions relative to the desire of the  
latter to obtain a foothold on that  
island. This action of the German  
Government caused irritation in the  
English Foreign Office, and great ex-  
citement in the Australian Colonies.  
By subsequent agreement between  
England and Germany, the Solomon  
Islands, lying east of New Guinea,  
were divided between those powers,  
England taking the southern part  
and Germany the northern, and as  
part of this arrangement both Eng-  
land and Germany conceded to  
Spain the control of the Car-  
oline and Pelew Islands, and  
conceded to Germany the Marshall  
Islands and the archipelago north of  
New Guinea, including New Ireland, New Britain and  
the Admiralty Islands, and England  
was relieved of Germanic political  
influence over that large part of the  
south-western Pacific which includes the  
Fijian, Tongan, Samoan, New  
Hebrides and Gilbert Island groups.

 The United States have acquired  
the fine harbor of Pago Pago in the  
Samoa Islands, and the whole group  
may be said to be now in the hands of  
English, German and American dip-  
lomats, who are ostensibly trying to  
agree upon a form of government  
which will be satisfactory to all par-  
ties concerned, that is England, Ger-  
many, the United States and the Sa-  
moans, with their two kings. Be-  
sides these movements, I need only  
refer to the activity which has pre-  
vailed among European governments  
in seeking to obtain footholds in the  
newly explored part of Africa, as  
based for commercial and perhaps  
colonial extension, and to the great  
cheerfulness with which Italy em-  
barked in the uncertain chances of  
Egyptian interference, and the French  
acquisition of Tunis, to complete the  
showing that Mr. Woolsey's conclu-  
sions of eleven years ago are already  
or will soon become inapplicable.

 the case in private litigation. This is  
likely to be the case with China,  
which with its great preponderance  
in population is one of the really  
weak governments. Only the develop-  
ment of national strength in the civi-  
lized sense, will remove any of  
the eastern nations from the list  
of those which are to be regarded  
as the legitimate objects of con-  
quest by the European powers. Japan  
is the only government that seems  
likely to fulfill this requirement, and  
she is progressing in this direction by  
radically reforming her political, mil-  
itary, educational and social systems,  
after the example of the civilized  
nations. She must become a great  
power herself in order to be let alone.

 I alluded above to the fact that Amer-  
ica is not included in the field of  
European diplomatic influence in re-  
lation to the right of interference; the  
influence of America, and particularly  
of the United States, is an element of  
importance in the study of the sub-  
ject of this paper. The calculations  
given above have been made without  
reference to American influence, and  
leaving that out are, I think, logical  
conclusions from the given premises.  
But we must consider American in-  
fluence and to what extent European  
politics will be modified by it in the  
future.

 America is a land of republics.  
Monarchical governments containing  
features of absolutism to a greater or  
less extent have characterized Europe  
in the past; balance of power principles  
have no annals in America, the  
right of interference is not recognized,  
except to prevent Europe from inter-  
fering with America. Is it that a  
sisterhood of republics is uncongenial  
soil for the growth of the principle of  
interference? Is it not a fact that  
representative governments are not  
likely to engage in wars of conquest?  
By the dogma of European politics  
the peace of America is threatened by  
the preponderating strength of the  
United States; but this is not the fact.  
What then is to be the tendency of  
American influence? In the first  
place, the spread of representative  
features of government in Europe  
will gradually weaken the balance of  
power idea. Citizens will not vote  
themselves into the ranks and increase  
their own taxes in order that their  
government may conquer a suprem-  
acy or interfere with the development  
of a neighboring government. The  
presence of a powerful republic in the  
midst of Europe would not therefore  
be regarded as a menace in any  
sense whatever except from the  
danger that its representative principles  
would spread to other nations.  
The present delicate relations between  
France and Germany do not rebut  
this proposition, as the national spirit  
of France is merely aroused by the  
loss of territory, just as a war spirit  
would prevail in the United States or  
any other republic in the same circum-  
stances.

 It may be urged that the dogma of  
the right of interference does not exist  
in America because it is a compara-  
tively new country and the different  
governments have as yet hardly occu-  
pied their own respective domains,  
and that when they become crowded  
they will become aggressive, and so  
the principle of the balance of power  
will creep in for the common protec-  
tion. I do not think, however, for the  
reasons above stated, that this is  
likely if under these different repub-  
lics the men from whom the soldiers  
are to be selected, have the ballot. It  
is not a question of comparative  
strength of nations or the necessity of  
expansion, but of form of government.  
The United States has greatly ex-  
tended its territory since 1776 but al-  
ways by purchase instead of conquest.  
The unofficial representation of the  
United States in the formalities con-  
nected with the founding of the Free  
State of Congo, may be attributed to  
individual vanity and disposed of as  
an incident without national signifi-  
cance, but may it not have been an  
outcome of this tendency to extend  
American influence and give her a  
shadow, at least, of a right in the fu-  
ture, to interfere when the European  
powers reach the proposition, as they  
probably will, to carve the Congo  
Free State into colonies.

 It is probable that the United States  
will look with some jealousy upon the  
colonial development of the European  
nations. She does not wish more ter-  
ritory for herself, but it may be unde-  
sirable to her from a strategic point of  
view that every island, rocky, sandbar  
or reef in the Pacific Ocean should be  
occupied by this or that naval power.  
There appears to be some ground for  
saying that, to meet the European  
spirit of aggressiveness, the United  
States will enlarge and extend the  
principle of the Monroe doctrine, and  
will say to Europe—You must not go  
any farther in this or that direction.  
As evidences of this probability, I may  
refer to the relations between the  
United States and the Hawaiian Is-  
lands which are actuated rather by  
friendliness or trade necessity; also to  
the influence of the United States  
Government in Samoa, which group  
she does not care for in the way of  
acquisition or annexation; but she  
clearly does not care that neither  
England nor Germany shall occupy  
them, and means to discourage such  
occupation.

 Although the United States is not  
likely to interfere with vested rights  
of the other powers in respect to their  
occupation of territory of the non-  
Christian races, there is enough in  
the instances referred to and in others  
perhaps which might be quoted, to  
foreshadow a definite policy of creat-  
ing diplomatic obstacles to the absorp-  
tion of such races by the European  
powers, especially of those nations  
which she has, as it were, stood  
sponsor for in their introduction to  
the family of nations, as Japan and  
the Hawaiian Islands and possibly  
Korea.

 If I have been able clearly to express  
my thoughts to you, it will be per-  
ceived that my argument claims first  
that Europe has already extended the  
practice of her dogma of the right of

 interference for the preservation of  
power to all the world except Amer-  
ica, and second, that the develop-  
ment of republican governments will  
tend indirectly to weaken the doc-  
trine and that the policy of the United  
States tends more directly to destroy  
its force by substituting for it a modi-  
fied and extended Monroe doctrine,  
which, as originally announced, was,  
as President Woolsey says, just the  
opposite of the European principle of  
intervention.

 If these conclusions are correct, no  
imagination is necessary to realize the  
future importance and weight of Amer-  
ican influence in international mat-  
ters, how this policy will affect the  
Hawaiian Islands depends much upon  
the course of political events here.  
An attempt at interference with the  
Hawaiian Government by England  
or Germany for a failure of justice to  
British or German citizens would undoubt-  
edly lead to American interference,  
and we should perhaps find our-  
selves in the condition of Samoa for an  
indefinite period, a joint diplo-  
matic management direct or indirect  
of the government, or the United  
States might take sole possession and  
establish a protectorate, annex the  
group or relinquish possession again  
to the citizens whenever they should  
make a satisfactory showing of their  
ability to carry on a respectable and  
independent government.

## GOOD WORD FOR DR. MAXWELL.

 Louisiana Planters' Loss is Hawaii's  
Gain—His Selection.

 The departure of Dr. Walter Max-  
well from our Sugar Experiment  
Station and Sugar School for his new  
field of labor in the Hawaiian Islands  
gives us the opportunity of alluding  
to his many good qualities, great  
learning, advanced knowledge in  
sugar chemistry and to his large  
capacity and experience as a general  
analytical chemist.

 Last summer the trustees of the  
Planters' Labor and Supply Co., of  
Honolulu directed their secretary to  
write to Dr. W. C. Stubbs, the director  
of our Sugar School and State  
Experimental Station, to look out for  
a thoroughly capable man as director  
of a proposed Experiment Station in  
Honolulu, they desiring one who had  
experience in cane culture. They  
solicited from Dr. Stubbs all possible  
information incident to the organization  
of such a station, and finally, as  
various applications for the position  
of director and assistant were sent to  
them, they turned the whole matter  
of appointment over to Dr. Stubbs,  
asking him to make the selection for them,  
indicating their entire willingness to rely upon his  
judgment, and hoping that a suit-  
able man would be quickly sent.

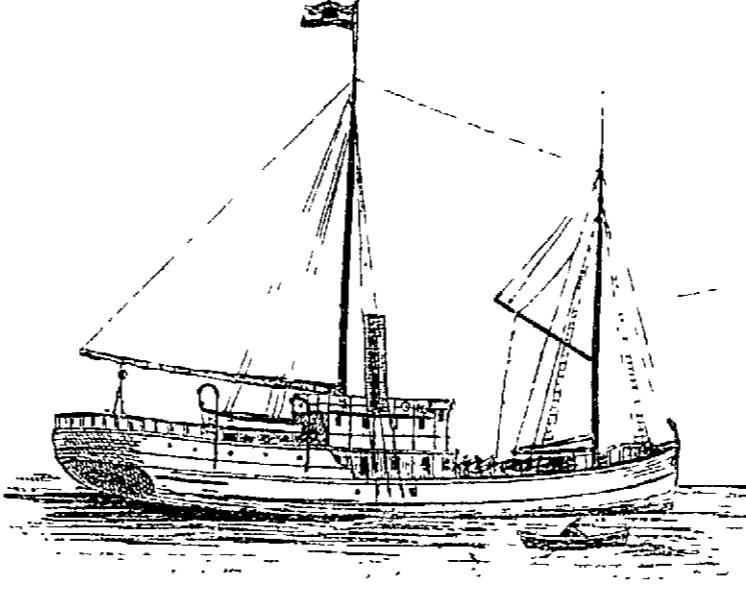
 As many of our most capable  
chemists and even those who are ad-  
vanced in sugar chemistry have but  
a limited knowledge of cane culture,  
it was somewhat difficult to secure a  
competent man to fill the position of  
director for the proposed station in  
Honolulu, and in recommending Dr.  
Maxwell for the position, Dr. Stubbs  
has unquestionably made a most ex-  
cellent selection, as Dr. Maxwell's  
original researches in various direc-  
tions in sugar chemistry, with an ex-  
perience of some four or five years,  
including a trip of investigation to  
Europe, investigating the sugar beet  
industry under the auspices of the  
United States Department of Agri-  
culture, concentrated in him knowl-  
edge and experience that are rarely  
found in any one man. The inci-  
dents of cane culture in which Dr.  
Maxwell has had the least experience,  
and in which the usages in the Sand-  
wich Islands differ largely from the  
usages in Louisiana and in the West  
Indies, will quickly yield to his earn-  
est investigations, and we shall hope  
that the literature of sugar will be  
rapidly enriched by fresh contribu-  
tions from Dr. Maxwell, coming  
from his investigations in those dis-  
tant islands in the Pacific.—Louisiana  
Planter.

## Why They Don't Attend.

 It was noticed that few, if any,  
of the Kamehameha School boys  
attended the baseball game Satur-  
day afternoon. When the Kameha-  
meha club plays there is always a  
large attendance of school boys.  
Their failure to attend is accounted  
for by the fact that school is now  
taught on Saturday, Monday being  
set apart as a holiday. This ar-  
rangement, it is said, does not find  
favor with the school boys, as many  
of them desire to witness the ball  
games.

## H. A. A. C. Officers.

 At a meeting of the H. A. A. C.,  
held last night in Y. M. C. A. Hall,  
the following officers were elected  
for the ensuing year: C. S. Crane,  
president, D. F. Thrum, vice-presi-  
dent, Henry Naiap, secretary; W.  
F. Forbes, treasurer. Messrs. M.  
G. Johnston, D. Crozier and E. A.  
Jacobson were elected on the board  
of management to act with the  
officers.

 There will be a free-for-all ath-  
letic meeting in the near future,  
date to be decided by the board of  
management. The object is to in-  
crease interest in athletics.


STEAMER COSMOPOLIS.

The latest addition to Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's fleet. She arrived yesterday morning in command of Captain Godfrey. The new steamer is a ton-  
built vessel and admirably adapted for coasting trade. She was built at San  
Francisco in 1878. Her registered gross tonnage is 339.74, net, 207.23; length, 164  
feet; beam, 32 feet, depth, 10.5; horse power, 110. The vessel will be given an Hawaiian name and put immediately into service.

ens the peace of Europe, and compels  
war preparations on the part of its  
neighbors, which are ruinously expen-  
sive, but which may be said to be  
necessary under the circumstances,  
and which have had the effect of put-  
ting off or preventing a still more  
ruinous expensive war.

The development of commercial and  
manufacturing interests among the  
Continental States of Europe, and the  
resulting tendency to establish col-  
onies and trading stations all over the  
World, whereby their vulnerability  
has been increased, has definitely less-  
ened the old time readiness with  
which these nations have been accus-  
tomed to attack each other.

In 1878, President Woolsey, of Yale  
College, wrote, in referring to the  
right of intervention to prevent a dis-  
turbance of the balance of power,  
"Commercial growth, colonial growth  
in remote parts, furnish little ground  
for apprehension." Since that time  
events bearing upon matters of com-  
mercial and colonial growth have  
occurred with great rapidity, and have  
materially modified the aspect of the  
question of the application of the  
balance of power principle. England  
had just annexed Fiji at the time  
Woolsey stated the above-quoted con-  
clusion, but had made no material  
progress in occupying the country or  
administering the government, and in  
1884 she annexed the southern part of  
New Guinea, outside of the Dutch  
possessions, a territory of about 50,000  
square miles in extent, and one-half  
of the Solomon Islands, adjacent to  
the

## THE GREAT BRITAIN OF ASIA.

Japan's Physical Strength Gives Her that Place

WHITE COMPARISONS ARE DRAWN.

Conditions of Army, Navy and Finances  
Wonderful Advance Since Overthrow  
of Feudalism—As One Man Public  
Schools, Libraries and Newspapers

The conditions that have given Japan the standing which her citizens celebrate today is described by a writer in the Boston Transcript as follows:

Japan in its area, population and geographical relation to the adjoining continent may be described as the Great Britain of Asia. In 1861 it had 40,453,461 inhabitants, Great Britain has 37,879,285. Its area is 147,655 square miles, Great Britain's area 120,549 square miles. Both consist of two large and several small islands, opposite and within a few miles of the continent. Both are inhabited by an adventurous maritime people and have a dense population, and consequently a natural desire to acquire land for their surplus population. Nor does the parallelism stop here, for both governments are limited constitutional monarchies, with parliaments and parliamentary cabinets, which constitute the real government, and the results, thus far demonstrated by the present war, show that Japan is the great naval power of Asia to quite as great a degree as England is the great naval power of Europe, while, if we may trust the published opinions of our naval officers at the seat of war, the Japanese manoeuvre and fight their ships with an intelligence and professional skill that would do honor to any navy in the world.

With well-disciplined troops armed with the modern small-bore magazine-rifle using smokeless powder, a battle front of one thousand yards will deliver five times as effective fire as can be delivered by a similar battle front armed with the large-bore Remington rifle using black powder, with which the crack corps of the Chinese army is armed. It is needless to expect that the Chinese with their now antiquated arms, however brave, can resist the Japanese attacking force; the mere difference in arms makes the attacking force five-fold as strong—five against one is too much odds for any successful resistance.

Thus the result of battle between Japanese and Chinese could hardly have been otherwise than as have been reported.

It may be added that the hospital service, according to published letters of our navy surgeons, is admirably managed; that the Japanese army surgeons are thoroughly educated and skillful, and use the most approved instruments, anaesthetic and antiseptic treatment.

With regard to their army, there are reasons to believe that, in organization, administration, armament and mobility, it deserves to rank with the best troops in Europe or America. The Japanese infantry are armed with a magazine rifle of thirty-one calibre, using smokeless powder and a nickel-covered steel bullet; in range, accuracy, velocity of shot and rapidity of fire, it was found fully equal to the Manchuker rifle of Germany; it was invented by a Japanese officer, General Murata, and both this rifle and its ammunition are manufactured at the Government arsenal in Japan. The artillery of the Japanese is of the most approved modern system—for both field, garrison and ship use. Altogether, the Japanese army entered the campaign perfectly equipped and organized for active service. The Imperial Guard consists of 2 brigades of infantry, 1 regiment of artillery, 1 squadron of cavalry, 1 company of engineers—5500 effectives. The other six divisions of the regular army have an effective force of 68,000 men, 22 field guns and 113 mountain guns. The reserve consists of 104,000, not including the land Landwehr of 84,000. Thus Japan commenced the war with 250,000 perfectly equipped and thoroughly disciplined troops.

Moreover, the officers of both army and navy are carefully educated for their duties in the Japanese naval and military academies, while many of them have been sent by the Government to complete their professional studies in the United States and Germany. And thus it has come to pass that Japan entered the war under such conditions as to render her success, by sea and land, as assured as human foresight could prepare the way.

Financially, Japan is in excellent condition. Her regular revenue is \$85,000,000 a year; her public expenditure averages \$2,000,000 less than her revenue. Her home debt \$270,000,000, her foreign debt only \$5,000,000. Her currency unit is the gold yen, equal to our dollar, but she maintains her silver yen at par with gold, most of her money circulation is Government paper (\$31,000,000), which is at par with gold. Hence, it is evident that financially Japan was as well prepared for the war as in the perfect equipment of both army and navy.

And to complete the elements of success the people of Japan—according to the reports of our naval officers—are in hearty sympathy with the Government. The whole nation has acted like a single man, bending all its energies and resources to attain a single object with a practically unlimited supply of troops, ships, arms and money for carrying on the war and an abounding enthusiasm and confidence of victory. Japan well counted on an issue favorable to her flag.

When Commodore Perry, forty years ago, opened Japan to the world, Japan was quite another country than it is today. The nominal Emperor of Japan, the mikado, was so undivided from mortal eyes and all power was vested in the tycoon, who made treaties in

his own name and exercised supreme power. The country was an Oriental despotism, society was divided into castes as rigidly as in India. First came the mikado's family, second, the hereditary shogun (general), commonly called the tycoon, third, the high nobles daimios—250 semi-independent feudal nobles, with immense revenues and armies, fourth, the samurai, or feudal caste—the "two-sword men" who numbered 2,000,000, fifth, the heinjin, or industrial castes; and lastly, the hinin (which means "not men"), who were the serfs and paupers of Japan.

The feudal system was in full operation when Commodore Perry entered Yedo harbor in 1854. The shogun and the daimios were the government, the mikado was an unseen figure head. Japan was as completely feudal as was France in the days when Pepin the "mayor of the palace," and the princes and dukes of ancient France kept up the solemn farce of calling the Carlovingian king their sovereign, the country was divided into principalities among the daimios, whose castles surpassed the medieval castles of France, England or Germany in magnitude and host of armed retainers, the people were in the condition of the people of Europe in the time of the Crusades.

In 1867, only thirteen years later, the present mikado (whose correct title is kotoe, or emperor) called upon the ruling tycoon (or shogun) to resign his powers into the Emperor's hands, this was accomplished after a short struggle and the daimios, or feudal dukes, were compelled to yield their feudal fiefs back to the Emperor. This overthrow of the feudal system, commenced in 1871, was completed in 1877, after a sanguinary struggle.

The present constitution of Japan, promulgated in 1889, established a constitutional monarchy. The Emperor is the hereditary head of the Empire, the source of all power, who exercises his executive powers through cabinet ministers appointed by him and responsible to him. The Emperor alone can declare war, make peace and form foreign treaties; he exercises his legislative powers through a Parliament, consisting of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives, each comprising about 300 members. The Representatives are elected by the people who can prove a small property qualification. No law can go into effect until it has been passed by the two houses of Parliament. The Emperor appoints the judges, who cannot be removed except by impeachment. The Emperor swears to maintain the constitution and laws, and we have, in this development of constitutional monarchy, in the establishment of public schools, containing 7,195,412 scholars in 1890, of normal schools (49) and universities (3), of public libraries (20) and of newspapers and magazines (716)—the proof of Japan's right to claim that it is a civilized government, firmly established and constitutionally governed. What Japan has done within the last few months proves her right and power to be respected as a strong government, to be respected and treated as such by the great powers of Europe and America.

Marvellous has been Japan's advance in these forty years since she first made a foreign treaty!

## TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

J. Markle Dies from the Effect of Too Much Laudanum.

A man named J. Markle committed suicide some time during Saturday night at his late home in Manoa Valley back of Punahoa.

Markle sold a piece of property recently for something over \$1000. One night, while intoxicated, the money, one-half of which belonged to his son, was stolen.

Since that time Markle drank incessantly. On returning home at night, his son and others living in the house were wont to leave him entirely alone.

Markle remained away from home the best part of last week, but returned Saturday morning in an intoxicated condition.

Sunday morning, at about 6 o'clock, Markle was found dead in his room with a bottle of laudanum and another of whiskey lying near by. The former was more than half used.

An inquest was held on the body Sunday morning, and a decision reached that he came to his death by the use of laudanum.

The body was interred in Makiki cemetery yesterday afternoon, H. H. Williams conducting the funeral.

## LEHUA RETURNS.

Cruised Around Oahu and to Lahaina but Saw no Filibusters.

The Government revenue cutter Lehua arrived shortly after midnight Sunday, and anchored in naval row near the Philadelphia Captain Macauley, Port Surveyor Sanders, Sergeant Elvin and J. D. McLeigh came ashore.

When questioned concerning the cruise of the Lehua, Port Surveyor Sanders said he could say nothing until report had been made to the custom authorities. He stated however that the Lehua cruised around Oahu and went as far as Lahaina. Nothing was seen of any filibuster.

The Lehua was somewhat surprised when they learned the Lehua did not report seeing the Lehua also the failure of the signal station to sight the cutter.

The Lehua came into port quietly blowing no whistle.

Charges have also been preferred against Second Lieutenant Ira A. Burgett of Company F.

## LOOK FORWARD TO THE NEXT.

Tall and Handsome Son of Hawaii Talks to Reporters.

J. R. Judd Gives Some Very Correct Views upon Local Affairs. Annexation Strong.

A tall, handsome young man among the arrivals at the Willard yesterday registered his name as J. R. Judd, Honolulu, says the Washington Post of April 15th. He is the son of Chief Justice Judd, of the Republic of Hawaii, one of the leading men in the affairs of the republic of islands, who, like his son, was born and reared in Honolulu. The grandfather of the young Mr. Judd was a native of Paris Hill, a small community in the northern part of New York State, who went to Hawaii as a young man, a graduate of an American medical college, and who was the first physician to locate in the islands. The young man who is here is a student at Yale, being now in his second year at that institution of learning, from which his father graduated before him.

"I can't tell you anything recent about Hawaiian affairs," said Mr. Judd to the reporter, "for my last mail from home is some weeks old, and was sent before our people became aware of the persona non grata dismissal of Minister Thurston from this country. I am of the opinion that they will not feel pleased over his return under such circumstances, as he is a remarkably popular man and has been a staunch supporter of the republican form of government all the way through. However, our people cannot afford to express fault, and will not. I feel certain that they will not send Mr. Willis, the United States Minister, home. The reason why our people will not do that, and will not express dissatisfaction over the course pursued with relation to Mr. Thurston, is that they are constantly looking forward to annexation. They are now nearly unanimous in the wish to become a part of the United States. They do not hope for much from the present Administration in this country, but look forward to the next with some impatience. Every letter I get from home indicates the growth of this feeling.

"Yes, I know President Dole very well. He is a graduate of Williams College, a big, brave, brainy man. When I was at home on my vacation last summer I went out deer hunting with him. He is a fine shot and an ardent sportsman. I am simply taking my Easter vacation, seeing Washington for the first time. It is the prettiest city I have ever seen, and I am more than glad that I came. I return to New Haven and Yale about the middle of the week."

## COURT-MARTIAL

Lieut. Geo W. R. King Ordered to Answer Serious Charges.

For several days there have been all sorts of rumors about town concerning serious charges having been preferred against Lieutenant Geo. W. R. King, of Company E. As is usual in such cases the reports were magnified and to such an extent that friends of Lieutenant King became alarmed.

In order to learn the truth about the matter a representative of this paper visited Lieutenant King at the barracks Sunday. He admitted that charges had been preferred against him, and could not with propriety discuss them, but would request his friends to reserve judgment until the investigation had been concluded.

Charges and specifications were served on Lieutenant King Sunday, calling on him to appear before a court-martial Monday evening and make answer.

The Commission will be composed of Captains Oscar White, Paul Smith, Lieutenant J. W. Jones and others, with Quartermaster George Ashley as Judge-Advocate. The charges against Lieutenant King are said to be the most serious ever brought before a court-martial in the Islands, and on that account are attracting a great deal of attention among the military.

Lieutenant King will conduct his own defense and a stubborn contest is expected. As there will be a large number of witnesses, several days will be required to finish the trial. The accused has been deprived of his sword and is under arrest, confined to the barracks and grounds.

Competent judges will decide who is entitled to the prize.

## Electric Carriage Lamps.

Theo. Hoffman, manager of the Hawaiian Electric Co., drives the most stylish buggy in Honolulu. He has just introduced a fad in carriage lamps. An electric storage battery under the seat of the buggy furnishes light to the side lamps at night time. This arrangement affords a steady, brilliant illumination, lasting all night if necessary, and the expense, beyond the purchase of the battery, is only nominal. It will soon be adopted in all vehicles and will cast in the shade the yellow, peanut-kerosene glam, which is generally unreliable and demands so much attention.

## When doctors disagree

Who shall decide? Who decides? You will always notice that when the trouble is weakness, debility, aches, neuralgia or impotency the doctors do it. Who decides on iron? Nothing about that, because iron is nature's natural strength. But here comes the rub: when

in the forms in which is generally given causes consti-

tutional, headache and injures and discolors the teeth. What

then? Why, if you are to take iron, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS only. Its effects are

marvellous on the system. Its use does not discolor the teeth.

It's constant use means perfect health—but get the genuine. Look for crossed red lines on label.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. EAST VORE MD.

TO BE HAD AT

HOBRON DRUG CO.,

Wholesale Agents.

## HERE'S AN IDEA!

## A CHANCE TO GET A

## Pair of Shoes

—FOR—

## Ten Minutes Work!

The question among the business men of Honolulu is

DOES

ADVERTISING

PAY?

To solve the problem as well as to ascertain whether advertisements attract the attention of newspaper readers, we offer a pair of our best \$5.00 shoes (\$6.50 anywhere else) to the person who sends us, under the head of "Wanted," the cleverest advertisement of our shoes.

It must be original, concise, and to the point. It must not be longer than any ordinary want ad. found in the daily papers.

Advertisement to be written on one side of white paper and signed by the competitor's full name and address. State the name of the paper in which you saw this notice and enclose your effort in an envelope marked

\*\*

McInerny's Shoe Store,

Honolulu

Ad Competition

\*\*

The attention of out-of-town subscribers is particularly called to this competition—We want your ad.

Honolulu competitors may drop their envelopes in the box just inside the store door.

Competition Closes at Noon, June 15, 1895.

Competent judges will decide who is entitled to the prize.

—

McInerny's Shoe Store

HONOLULU

HONOLULU



GERMANY'S GRAND OLD MAN

Prince Bismarck was born April 1, 1815 and is consequently four score years old. He bears his gray hair and the honors Germany has given him with becoming modesty. His reconciliation between France and Germany seems complete and his sage advice will doubtless be much sought in the coming year.

## JUST RECEIVED

## HENRY CLAY AND

## BOCK &amp; COMPANY

## Choice Havana Cigars

## Hollister &amp; Co.

## Give the Baby

A Perfect Nutriment  
FOR GROWING CHILDREN,  
CONVALESCENTS,  
CONSUMPTIVES,  
DYSPEPTICS  
and the Aged, in  
Acute Illness and  
all Wasting Diseases.

## MELLIN'S

FOR INFANTS AND  
INVALIDS.

TRADE & GENERAL MARK.

## FOOD

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Old pieces of Furniture made highly decorative by an application of our

## ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

## Tissue Paper,

Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

## Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.

We are now offering something first-class in Colored Photos.

KING BROS., HOTEL STREET.

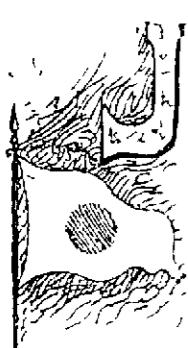
3857

## JAPANESE IN GAY ATTIRE

Celebration of Settlement of Peace in the Orient.

## LITERARY EVENTS AND MUSIC

Miniature Cruiser Breaks Down Imperial Edict Read—Congratulations at the Consulate—Decorations and Fireworks—Accident and Fight. Etc.



A JAPANESE celebrated the settlement of peace between China and their countrymen in grand style Saturday. Preparations for the event had been in progress several weeks. From early morn till late at night festivities were in progress. Residences and stores of Japanese throughout the city were decorated with flags, bunting, lanterns and flowers. Every son and daughter of the Mikado's realm, in Honolulu and elsewhere, that could be present took part in the celebration. Every Japanese place of business was closed and from most of them a string of lanterns was stretched across the street or arranged in different positions.

The first event on the programme was an army and naval parade from the city up Nuuanu to the Japanese consulate. The naval forces assembled near the engine house on Maunakea street and, headed by the Hawaiian band, marched toward Nuuanu.

Following the band was a miniature cruiser, Shiroki Kahn. The man at the wheel was assisted by a small boy. An elderly individual representing an admiral was seated astern with an opera glass. Three boy aides were at his back. All aboard were dressed in regulation uniform. The cruiser was hauled along by ten Japanese representing part of the crew. A feature of the navy consisted of a small body of men dressed in loose garments and wearing long swords. Around their heads were wrapped strips of white cloth. They represented the executioners.

The O. R. & L. depot was used as assembly place for the army forces. Infantry, artillery and cavalry corps, dressed in uniforms representing the various departments, were included. Those in the army were about equal in number to the navy.

Amid music from the Hawaiian band and explosion of fireworks, Consul Shimizu received representatives of the army and navy, together with



GORO NARITA.

Chairman of the Celebration.

prominent Japanese residents. Congratulations were heartily and freely offered on all sides.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the procession, with the band, navy and army in the order named, marched from the Consulate to Independence Park, where the remainder of the programme was carried out. The street corners along the route were densely crowded with spectators. Following the procession were carriages containing Japanese ladies.

Following were the officers in command: Shirogawa, commander-in-chief; Yosimoto, chief of the staff; Misino, chief commander.

A mishap occurred on King street, near Thomas Square. The wheels of the white cruiser refused to longer sustain their burden and collapsed. The wreck was placed on the side of the road, and a Japanese with a tin horn left in command.

Arriving at Independence Park, the procession paraded the grounds, finally breaking ranks.

The pavilion and grounds were decorated in characteristic Japanese fashion, the most conspicuous being the triumphal arch at the gateway. This was some thirty feet high and bound with Japanese colors—red and white. At the top were two Japanese flags crossed and hanging in loose folds. Palms were used in abundance to relieve the effect of too much white. In and among the trees were strings of Japanese lanterns. Soda water and restaurant booths on the grounds were prettily arranged.

At 2 o'clock, after firing of guns by the artillery, the naval and army forces proceeded to the hall, where the literary portion of the programme was carried out.

The walls of the hall were completely hidden by flags of all nations. The decorations were similar to those seen on the grounds and at Japanese residences. The Hawaiian Band was stationed on the left of the speaker's stand and played appropriate Japanese airs at intervals during the programme. The hall was literally jammed. Among the majority of Japanese was an interested minority of other nationalities.

The first number on the programme was an address by the Japanese residents of Honolulu through their chairman, Goro Narita, to the Japanese ministers of the army and navy. Following is the substance of the address, translated especially for the ADVERTISER:

"Since the edict of war against China issued by His Imperial Japanese Majesty, the forces under your respective departments, acting under a sense of loyalty and of duty, have not been deterred from pressing forward from a fear of the loss of life."

"From the beginning of the arduous campaign at Gassan to Pinzan, from



READING THE IMPERIAL EDICT.

the historic Yalu river to the equally famous Wei-Hai-Wei, neither the extreme heat of summer, nor the almost arctic winter, has for a moment deterred the brave men in both army and navy from pressing forward to conquer a just and honorable peace. The valor of the common soldier has been equalled only by the daring and skill of their officers. From the beginning no mistakes have been made; everything has been so skillfully managed that the highest possible degree of efficiency has been maintained, and proverbially brave as the Japanese are, their valor has even exceeded expectation. Like a thunder storm destroying the forest, the army and navy have pressed forward, paralyzing the enemy, leaving him no power of action.

"Thus, by their valor and skill, the Japanese have won the respect and even the admiration of all foreign nations, increasing the efficiency of the Empire at home, and making it more respected abroad. The results are in no small degree due to the virtue of His Imperial Majesty, yet they could not have been accomplished without your high spirited co-operation and aid."

"We are living in a foreign country, and take no little pride in hearing the praise of the Japanese army and navy on every side. In thus increasing the good name and fame of our dear country, your deeds stand conspicuous."

"We humbly beg leave, therefore, to join with you and with the entire Japanese nation in rejoicing at the foregoing results and at the blessings of peace."

(Joined in by all Japanese residents of Honolulu.)

Three cheers were proposed by Chairman Narita, and eight hundred voices answered amid the notes of "Kimi-gayo," the Japanese national anthem, played by the band.

Prefaced by a short congratulatory speech on the victorious Japanese, H. I. J. M.'s Consul S. Shimizu read the Imperial Edict, the audience standing.

Other addressees were delivered by K. Imanishi, Dr. J. Uchida, Messrs. B. Shimizu, G. Sato and S. Matsumura.

After exercises in the hall, the Hawaiian band, stationed under the trees, furnished a delightful program, completed by the Japanese national anthem and "Hawaii Ponoi."

By far the most interesting sport of the afternoon was the exhibition of wrestling, in which the best Japanese wrestlers of the island took part. The champion of the day was a big, burly Jap from Ewa, who made sport of his plucky, but inferior contestants.

The Japanese fencing was a very fierce exhibition. Thrusts were cleverly made and parried. Other sports of the day consisted mainly of various kinds of races. The tug-of-war was stubbornly contested. The exhibition of dancing with the sword was gracefully done.

About 6:30 a contingent marched into town and returned to the park shortly afterward. The evening celebration consisted of a magnificent display of fire-works, magic-lantern exhibition, closing at 8:30 with a comic theatrical.

Everybody who could secure a lantern joined in the march to town. There were several hundred people in the procession, which was headed by the Hawaiian Band.

The Japanese marched down Fort street to Itohan's store and there dispersed, spending the remainder of the night celebrating in their own way.

The immense gathering was good-natured and orderly throughout the day and evening, little or no drunkenness being noticed.

A Japanese horseman got a leg broken by his animal falling on him. He was taken to the hospital for treatment. This was the only casualty. Two individuals with too much sake aboard attempted to carve each other with tin swords.

## Spreckels Buying Realty.

Clara Spreckels evidently believes in the future of San Francisco. During the past eighteen months he has purchased \$2,496,000 worth of realty in different portions of the city, the latest deal being \$350,000 for valuable frontage on Market street.

While in Stockton, Cal., some time ago, Thos. F. Langan, of Los Banos, that state, was taken very severely with cramps and diarrhoea. He chanced to meet Mr. C. M. Carter, who was similarly afflicted. He says: "I told him of Chamberlain's Colic, Choicera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and we went to the Holden Drug Store and procured a bottle of it. It gave Mr. Carter prompt relief and I can vouch for its having cured me." For sale by all medical dealers, BEVON SMITH & CO., Agents.

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS

## REVENUE CUTTER HAS SAILED.

Will Cruise Leisurely Around Maui and Watch Oahu.

## LARGE KRUSS GUN TAKEN ABOARD

Sixteen Men Constitute the Crew. Expedition in Charge of Port Surveyor Sanders—To Intercept Pill-busters From Port Townsend, Wash.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Active operations were carried on yesterday toward preparing the Government revenue cutter Lehua for sea. It was not generally known until late in the evening that she would go out last night.

Shortly before 9 o'clock a detachment of thirteen men, under command of Captain Good, marched to the wharf, and a 34-inch Krupp gun, with cases containing some two hundred rounds of ammunition were brought along.

The cannon was hoisted aboard the Lehua and placed in position on the starboard side, with several feet of the gun projecting over the rail.

Everything being in readiness, the revenue cutter hauled silently out into the stream, leaving a perplexed and wondering crowd on the dock.

The Lehua is under sealed orders. From good authority, it was learned last night that she will make a leisurely circuit of Maui and, on returning, cruise around Oahu.

"What is the object of the trip?" was asked by a representative of this paper to a well-informed gentleman last night.

The answer received was short, but to the point. "The Government has had positive information of a filibustering expedition from Port Townsend, and is sending the Lehua to intercept it."

The gentleman said further "The story of meetings on Maui, which appeared in the columns of your paper some time ago, seems to have been well founded. It appears that the Port Townsend expedition wishes to make a landing at some point on Maui. The Lehua will watch that island particularly, and pay attention to Oahu as well."

The crew of the revenue cutter is made up of the following persons: J. R. Macauley, captain; William Lawrence, mate; H. Rathke, J. Popalaski, Frank Williams, D. Lamar, J. Kallberg, C. L. Childs, sailors; Charles Horwill, chief engineer; Frank Lind, assistant engineer; O. Shaw and H. McMinniman, firemen.

Port Surveyor Sanders is in charge of the expedition. Archie Turner, of the Custom House force, and J. D. McVeigh, of the Board of Health, were among the number taken by the Lehua.

The cannon is in charge of Sergeant Elvins, Company E, who has seen service on a United States revenue cutter.

As the Lehua hauled out into the stream, the men on board lifted their hats as if by a common impulse. They said nothing, but looked grim and determined.

Any one who has ever had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism will rejoice with Mr. J. A. Stumm, 220 Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, over his fortunate escape from a siege of that distressing ailment. Mr. Stumm is foreman of Merriam's confectionary establishment. Some months ago, on leaving the heated work room to run across the street on an errand, he was caught out in the rain. The result was that when ready to go home that night he was unable to walk, owing to inflammatory rheumatism. He was taken home, and on arrival was placed in front of a good fire and thoroughly rubbed with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. During the evening and night he was repeatedly bathed with this liniment, and by morning was relieved of all rheumatic pains. He now takes special pleasure in praising Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and always keeps a bottle of it in the house. For sale by all medical dealers, BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents.

CONSOLIDATED

Soda Water Works Company, Limited

Esplanade, Corner Allen and Fort Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

Castle & Cooke L'd.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public.

Office of J. A. M. M. M. 523 Fort Street, near the Post Office.

424-426



A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp diseases, after physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail. CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating horrors are the most wonderful ever recorded in this or any age.

"All about the body, neck, skin and hair, post-free CUTICURA Samples are sold throughout the world. J. A. CUTICURA, 523 Fort Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover its uses for daily. In the preparation of curative washes, emulsions etc., for annoying irritations, chafings, and exfoliations of the skin and mucous membrane, or too free or offensive perspiration, it has proved most grateful and comforting. Like all others of the CUTICURA Remedies, the CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the refined and cultivated everywhere, and is beyond question, among the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world.

## SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA

ARE REQUESTED TO PERIODICALLY PUBLISH THE PAMPHLET ON THE

## Himalaya Asthma Remedy

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED

## SPECIFIC :: for :: ASTHMA.

The Pamphlet doesn't cost anything—the cure only

Two Dollars.

Call on or address the

## HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

523 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

## Pacific Hardware Co.

VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless.

## WAR :: PHOTOGRAPHS !

Framed at \$1.25 each and Upwards.

Rubber Garden Hose; Mechanics' Tools, a specialty; Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil, Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils;

Lucol and Linseed, Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Gunpowder, Caps and Fuse

HEADQUARTERS FOR

## CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS !

(REGISTERED.)

## Wood Preserving Oil.

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World.

Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects, house fungi, disinfects premises.

CARRIAGE WHIPS—a new invoice.

Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

## Pacific Hardware Company, Limited,

Fort Street, Honolulu

## WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LOLA MONTEZ CREAM. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissue firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGE POT.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRICE \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to trial. PRICE \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. PRICE \$1.

Mrs. HARRISON'S FRIZZ. For keeping the hair in curl a week at a time, not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.

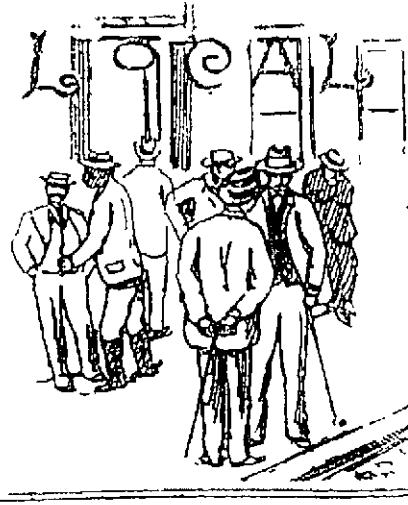
26 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

For sale by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, 523 Fort Street, Honolulu.

Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

Daily





Three Chinamen tried at Ewa were sent to Oahu jail Saturday.

Dr. Wayson, of the Kalibi leper experimental station is quite ill.

An examination for primary certificates will be held at the Waiuku schoolhouse May 17th and 18th.

Claus Spreckels & Co., bankers, draw exchange on the principal banks of the world.

The hearing in the bankruptcy case of W. D. McWayne is set for May 31st at 10 a.m.

A Marshal's sale is advertised to take place at the Police Station Wednesday, June 12.

Purser Beckley reports rainy weather along the Hamakua coast, from Hilo to Kohala.

Patrick Cullen was found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree Saturday afternoon. The extreme penalty is five years imprisonment.

Revenue cutter Lehua left for another cruise at 8:30 last night.

The new Standard dictionary is finding its way into many households.

Four horses came by the Kinau from Hawaii yesterday. One of them was a Shenandoah colt from Kapapala ranch for Dr. W. T. Monearat.

The many friends of Jerry Simonson will learn with regret that he is lying at the point of death brought on by an attack of blood poisoning.

Captain Cook drilled twenty-four members of the mounted patrol at Makiki ball grounds yesterday. The men are rapidly acquiring efficiency in cavalry tactics.

The Pacific Trading Company is the name by which the business house Itohan will be known in the future. This house imports dry goods and general merchandise direct from Japan.

Edward Coffin, a resident of the islands for the past forty years, died at Queen's Hospital yesterday morning at 1 o'clock of paralysis. He was born in Nantucket, Mass., and was 66 years of age.

Chinamen on King street are in the habit of throwing waste water from the second story of their dwellings. Yesterday a wash basin full was emptied on a lady who had just alighted from a street car.

D. B. Smith has presented the alligators which have been an attraction in the window of the Manufacturer's Shoe Company to Pu-nahau College, where they will be used in the study of natural history.

Manuel Sousa, residing on School street near the bridge, reported at the police station yesterday that some one had entered his house during the day and stole \$15 in gold, \$14 in silver and a gold watch chain.

Officers and members of Y. M. C. A. of the leper settlement tender a card of thanks to E. D. Tenney, Captain H. C. Cochrane and J. A. Martin for the donation of books and periodicals for the reading room of the new hall.

The annual meeting of the Union Mill Company was held in Kohala, May 9th, and the following officers elected: President, J. Renton; vice-president, H. H. Renton; treasurer, T. R. Walker; secretary H. H. Renton; auditor, T. R. Keyworth.

When the Japanese are not certain of the identity of a deceased fellow-countryman they cut off the toe-nails, knock out a couple of teeth, pluck bunches of hair and send these relics to the nearest relative. This was done in a recent case here.

Japanese in the vicinity of the fish market constructed a miniature war vessel yesterday and mounted two small cannon at the bow. It was drawn out near the water's edge and one of the guns fired just "to try it," as a Jap explained to Captain Parker when he put a stop to the proceedings.

The findings of the court martial in the cases of Lieutenants King and Burgett are in the hands of President Dole. They will not be made public for several days. Rumor has it that Lieutenant King was exonerated. Burgett, it is understood, plead guilty to the charges brought against him.

## NEW INTER ISLAND STEAMER.

Recent Acquisition to the Fleet Arrives After Long Passage

She Will be Placed in Service at Once to be Named After the Garden Island

The steamer Cosmopolis, Captain Godfrey, arrived yesterday, eleven days from San Francisco. The long trip is due to light winds. She brought a cargo consisting of hay and grain for the California Feed Company, and stores for the Inter Island Company. She was moored at the Oceanic dock and visited by a great many people during the afternoon.

The steamer is built on the same lines as the Hawaii, and has an abundance of deck room for carrying cattle and lumber. It is estimated that about 5000 bags of sugar can be placed in her hold. She has four large staterooms, besides suitable quarters for her officers. She is eight years old and cost the Inter Island people about \$35,000 to land her here; a new vessel of her dimensions would cost about \$48,000.

Captain Campbell stated yesterday that she would be placed on the Kauai route at once and no alterations would be made until the sugar season was about over. It has not been decided what her new name is to be, but it will either be Makaweli or Kauai, probably the latter. The vessel sports two new flags—an Hawaiian and the company's flag. They were sent to San Francisco by Captain Campbell. C. J. Wall came down as chief engineer. Her first officer is Captain F. Mosher, formerly master of the ship B. P. Cheney.

The Cosmopolis brought a fine, gentle family horse for Captain Godfrey; also extra propeller and smoke stack for her use. The vessel is consigned to Brewer & Co.

### ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Otto Graef Ejects a Midnight Marauder and is Shot At.

Shortly after midnight last night two men were heard quarreling outside the ADVERTISER office. Shortly after a shot was fired, followed by the cry, "I've got him, I've got him, I've got him; look out for the revolver!"

Investigation revealed Otto Graef, of the Mid-Pacific billiard saloon, holding down a shoemaker named Ressler, whose face was covered with blood, and in whose hand was the lately-discharged revolver.

Half an hour later Lieutenant Hart found Nelson and Wichart in a Chinese restaurant on Hotel street opposite the Pantheon saloon.

The revolver was taken away from the man, and, after investigation at the police station, he was sent to the hospital. Being under the influence of liquor, nothing intelligible could be obtained from him.

Graef stated that he pounded the man severely for entering his yard. The reason for doing so he did not state. It is supposed Ressler fired while Graef was beating him.

Nothing could be ascertained concerning the trouble, as Graef was locked up without making a statement.

Ressler is a German and conducts a shoe shop on Fort street, next to the Pantheon stables.

### MEETING OF BOATMEN.

Committee Appointed to Draft Rules for Rowing Association.

A meeting of the delegates from the various boat clubs was held in the Myrtle Boat Club house last night. The following were present: A. G. M. Robertson, A. W. Carter and W. C. Parke, of the Myrtles; C. W. Macfarlane, A. L. C. Atkinson and J. A. Low, of the Heianians; J. S. Low, W. H. McInerny and G. E. Smithies, of the Leianians. A. G. M. Robertson acted as chairman.

Clarence Macfarlane, George Smithies and A. G. M. Robertson were elected a committee on permanent organization to draft by-laws and rules for the proposed rowing association.

After a short discussion on matter of interest to boatmen, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

### Charlie Saw the Lehua.

Lookout Keeper Petersen says he sighted the Lehua at 11 o'clock Sunday night off Diamond Head and duly reported the fact. The steamer showed no lights, and but for the night being bright he would not have been able to see her.

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE for sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent.

## DEADLY ASSAULT WITH A CLUB.

Captain Cook Severely Injured by a Discharged Patrolman.

**NELSON AND WICHART ARRESTED.**

Sudden and Unexpected Attack Made on Captain Cook While Walking With a Friend—Two Bad Dutchmen Thirsting for Blood and Revenge.

One of the most cowardly cases of assault and battery was committed last night on Captain Cook by Gus Nelson, nicknamed "Trix."

On account of disobeying orders while the mounted patrol were drilling at the old baseball grounds yesterday afternoon, Nelson and Wichart were sent to town. Both the men were under the influence of liquor at the time.

After consultation with Deputy Marshal Brown, Captain Cook called the men and discharged them.

Early in the evening Nelson and Wichart walked past the ADVERTISER office. Nelson was heard to swear dire vengeance on some one who had done him an injury. A club was to be used in carrying out the threat.

About 7 o'clock Captain Cook and an elderly gentleman friend were walking along the makai side of Merchant street. Just as they arrived at Spreckels' warehouse Nelson crossed the street with a club in his hand. With the words, "Do you know what I'm going to do to you? I'm going to split your head in two," he aimed a vicious blow at Captain Cook's head. The captain threw up his left arm and received a severe wound just below the elbow. Another blow, either from Nelson's fist or the club, struck Captain Cook in the face just below the right eye.

The assault was so sudden and unexpected that the captain was unable to recover for defense. Aside from this, he was wholly unarmed. The cowardly ex-patrolman took to his heels as soon as he saw the dazed condition of Captain Cook.

Members of the mounted patrol and police officers started at once to capture Nelson. His room at the Gumpier House on Merchant street was searched. A rifle used while doing police duty was found and taken to the station house.

Half an hour later Lieutenant Hart found Nelson and Wichart in a Chinese restaurant on Hotel street opposite the Pantheon saloon.

At the officer's approach both men seized soda water bottles with the intention of resisting arrest. Instead of making a rush, Hart quietly told the men to finish their supper and then come along with him to the station house for a conference with Deputy-Marshal Brown. This display of self-possession was too much for the men and they succumbed to the inevitable.

Nelson was arrested and taken to the police station, where he tried to tell a pitiful schoolboy tale of how "Johnny licked me first and I had to protect myself."

Captain Cook was taken to Dr. Cooper's office and his wounds dressed.

Ex-patrolman Wichart was arrested at a saloon later in the evening. He is said to have been standing near by when Nelson struck Captain Cook. He will be tried for aiding and abetting assault and battery.

LEGISLATURE IS TO MEET.

Extra Session Called for Wednesday, June 12th.

### The Markle Inquest.

At the adjourned inquest on the death of J. Markle, held yesterday afternoon, the verdict reached was that the man died from effects of laudanum taken with suicidal intent.

The only question in the case was whether Markle took laudanum with suicidal intent or to alleviate the effects of alcoholism. Evidence brought out at the inquest pointed to the former theory.

Markle went to Hollister's drug store last Friday and asked for a bottle of laudanum. This was refused him. He afterwards obtained a prescription from a local physician and succeeded in getting the drug.

### New Military Regulations

Colonel McLean drilled Companies E and F on Union Square yesterday morning. Before commencing the colonel instructed the regulars as to routine duty. He expressed satisfaction as to their appearance, and spoke of improvements to be made for the benefit of the military. The soldiers are to wear uniforms when off duty.

## HILO IS GETTING A MOVE ON.

Principal Terry Speaks of Recent Improvements Made There

Electric Light and Ice Plant Coffee Huller and Polisher For Machines Beach Road—New Buildings

Interest in Hilo as a city destined to become one of the most important in the islands, commercially and otherwise, is due to the energetic men who have made it their home, and who have worked zealously in the interest of its advancement and improvement, neither blinded by the success of past achievements, nor disheartened by the appearance of reverses.

Prominent among the educators and public-spirited residents of Hilo is W. S. Terry, who, for some time has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitney at their home on Punahoa street.

Mr. Terry is principal of the Hilo Boys' Boarding School, with which he has been connected for several years. He has been in the city about four weeks and, with his wife, will return to Hilo by the Kinau this afternoon.

With reference to late and proposed improvements in Hilo, Mr. Terry said to a representative of this paper, "We, who have lived in Hilo, know that it is a place capable of producing the richest returns, if scientifically and practically managed."

"As a valuable, and what will be an indispensable adjunct to the comfort of the community, I wish to mention the Hilo Electric Light Company, organized in 1894, with a capital stock of \$10,000. Judge F. S. Lyman, who was made president, purchased real estate in the central part of the city, upon which a building will soon be erected. Negotiations are being carried out for the purchase of dynamos and necessary machinery. The power will be water, delivered through an 18-inch pipe.

"Ice is being manufactured and delivered in Hilo at Honolulu prices. The plant is owned by the Hilo Boarding School, and has been in operation about a year. Excellent results have been obtained, and the demand for ice has gradually increased."

"A coffee-huller and polisher has just been added to the machinery of the school. The intention is to prepare coffee for market at a cheaper rate than can be done by hand. This can be successfully accomplished by the new machinery.

"A poi machine, invented and patented by myself, is now in operation at the school and meets all requirements."

"A Californian has just purchased a lot in Hilo and will send down from San Francisco a house constructed in that city, to be placed on the site.

"We expect soon to have a macadamized beach road to Waiakea. Work is being pushed on roads to Hamakua and Puna.

"J. R. Wilson has erected an extensive new stable, 80 by 150 feet, under one roof.

"W. G. Irwin & Co. are erecting a fine structure on the corner of Waianae and Front streets.

Rumor has it that Hackfeld & Co. will use the opposite corner.

"There is one wholesale establishment in Hilo. It is owned by T. H. Davies & Co."

### LEGISLATURE IS TO MEET.

Extra Session Called for Wednesday, June 12th.

Every spare moment which the Cabinet has had during the past two weeks has been devoted to the consideration of the new land law which President Dole has been formulating. This work has been pressed with all possible dispatch in order that the time of convening the extra session of the Legislature might be named as early as possible.

Yesterday afternoon it was decided to call the Legislature at noon on Wednesday, June 12th, and the President immediately prepared a proclamation to that effect. It is anticipated that the President will name in his message the measures to which the principal attention of the Legislature will be given. First among these will be the land law and appropriations for public improvements.

The general disposition will be to leave general legislation to the first regular session which will be convened on the third Wednesday in February, 1896, making the coming session as short as possible.

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE  
PRINCIPLE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS

## Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

Valuable real estate investments have been placed on the market by Henry Waterhouse. The special properties offered for sale include eleven acres of good land on Kaneohe bay, rice land in Haena and Palama, building lot opposite Rev. Hiram Bingham's house and lot on Vineyard street, house lots on Lilihi street, house and grounds on Kukui street bringing good rents, land on Punchbowl street, 50 acres of good coffee land in the Kona district, and a new six-room house on School street. Besides these Mr. Waterhouse has other property for sale and lease, and also makes a specialty of collecting rents, dividends and attending to private business.

Attention is called to a change in the programme of June races. These were made at a meeting of the Jockey Club Executive Committee yesterday.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### PROCLAMATION.

1. SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Republic of Hawaii, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the Constitution, do, hereby call upon the Members of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii, to assemble in Special Session, at the Executive Building, in Honolulu, for the dispatch of Public Business, at 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-five.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the Republic of Hawaii this 13th day of May, A. D. 1895.

Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE,

By the President.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

3994 1895-4

Given under my hand and the great seal of the Republic of Hawaii this 13th day of May, A. D. 1895.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

1894-3

Given under my hand and the great seal of the Republic of Hawaii this 13th day of May, A. D. 1895.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

1894-3

## KNIGHTS WILL CELEBRATE.

Preparations for Coming Social Events by People of Maui.

## NEW CITIZEN GUARD COMPANY.

Army Worm Moth said to Have Made Its Appearance at Makawao—Chinamen Going Home—Haleakala Ranch Co. Build New Mill—Gripe Etc

MAUI, May 11.—Aloha Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias of Kahului, are making great preparations for their ball, to occur at Spreckelsville Hall on the evening of the 30th inst. The different committees are doing everything possible to make the party the swellest affair of the season. The best music obtainable will be provided and the choicest of refreshments. Trains will run from Wailuku and Paia at the usual times. Pretty programmes of dances, decorated with the colors and insignia of the order, have already been printed. Tickets, \$1.50, include car fare, supper and dance, and are to be paid for by gentlemen only, the ladies being the invited guests of the Knights. The grand march will take place at 8 p. m.

Commissioner Marsden's "lady birds" are getting in their work in the gardens of Wailuku and Makawao.

"La grippe" is again epidemic on Maui. W. F. Pogue, Senator Hocking, C. H. Dickey and many others are victims. It is prevalent both in Wailuku and Makawao.

During May 17th and 18th quite a number of teachers will assemble at the Wailuku School House to take the examination for primary certificates. It will be conducted by Inspector-General Atkinson, who has been busy visiting the schools of Molokai and Lahaina.

Maunaolu Seminary holds its commencement exercises on the 19th of June.

Deputy-Collector W. O. Aiken has been making weekly trips to the Makawao Court House recently for the purpose of prosecuting delinquent taxpayers, of whom there are quite a number in the district.

The Haleakala Ranch Co. of Makawao have recently laid the foundations for a new corn mill, which will make the fourth one established in the district.

The Maui Racing Association will soon hold their adjourned meeting to decide about the Fourth of July programme.

There is some talk of a Maui teachers' convention to take place either just prior to July 3d or just after September 9th.

Tam Yan—a well known merchant of Makawao—has sold out. It seems as though that all the prominent Chinamen have determined to return to China on some serious purpose bent; perhaps to remove the present dynasty or perhaps to regain the power recently lost to the Japanese.

Paiia mill has stopped grinding for a few days; some accident to the rollers is the cause.

Myriads of tiny moths are biting about the pastures of Makawao. Kamaaina declare that they are the fore-runners of the devastating armyworm.

At Hamakuapoko, last Tuesday night, the 7th inst., the residents of Paiia and Hamakuapoko formed a company of Citizens' Guard; H. P. Baldwin acted as chairman. The following were elected as officers: J. W. Colville, captain; C. H. Dickey, first lieutenant; Dr. P. J. Aiken, second lieutenant; G. Gilhus, first sergeant; D. C. Lindsay, second sergeant; W. Nicol, third sergeant; and F. S. Armstrong, fourth sergeant.

Lyde Dickey, Esq., a lawyer practicing in Chicago, is now on a visit to his parents at Haiku.

The steamer Kahului, Tyson, master, returned to Kahului from Honolulu on Monday, the 6th, and departed for San Francisco on the following Tuesday night with a full cargo of H. C. Co.'s sugar.

The schooner Lilagonne, Hensen, master, arrived during the 6th inst., eighteen days from Eureka with a cargo of lumber.

The schooner Mary Dodge, Germann master, arrived on the 8th inst., forty-one days from Puget Sound, also laden with lumber for the Kahului Railroad Company.

They both set sail today for Mahukona, Hawaii.

The brigantine J. D. Spreckels, Christiansen master, arrived on Thursday, the 9th inst., fifteen days from San Francisco. She brought a cargo of general merchandise and one passenger, Herbert Dickey, a student of the Chicago University Preparatory school.

Weather.—Warm: strong winds and showers. Heavy rains today at Paiia and Hamakuapoko.

## SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.

Japanese Slashed the Wife of a Chinaman on Kauai.

KAUAI, May 11.—This morning the wife of Dohi, a Japanese woman, was very seriously, probably fatally, cut and slashed about the face and neck by a young Japanese during the absence of her husband. They are all three hat-makers, and reside at Nauiliwili, the man who did the cutting being in the employ of the other two. Dohi is in attendance upon his wife, who is resting easily at the hospital at Kealia, after having had her wounds dressed and stitched by Dr. John Weddick, Government physician, who is rather non-committal as to whether they will prove fatal. He said, "The windpipe is cut into. I can tell better in five days."

Manager George H. Fairchild returned today from a business trip to Honolulu by the James Makae.

F. B. Smith of Kealia, has been confined to his bed the past few days, but is convalescing.

The Japanese hat-makers have a holiday and are celebrating at Kupaa where elaborate preparations have been made.

Weather pleasant with a

## OPIUM IS NOT HARMFUL.

Such Is the Verdict of England's Royal Opium Commission

Provided It Is Used in Proper Quantities Not as Injurious as Alcohol.

NEW YORK, April 27. The Sun's London special says. The report of the Royal Commission on the use of opium, presented in Parliament this week, will much astonish many people, especially in America, but it must be accepted as the decisive verdict of truth and science upon this vexed subject. The inquiry was conducted on a great scale, and the decision was practically unanimous. Only 720 witnesses were examined, including 152 called at the desire of the Anti-Opium Society. Every care was taken to obtain representative testimony, and the Commission record the conviction that the evidence forms trustworthy ground for the conclusions reached.

Upon the crucial issue, whether the use of opium, as habitually practiced in India, is or is not injurious, the Commission relied to a great degree on the statements of 161 medical witnesses. The evidence of the doctors in the service of the government was practically unanimous. It is corroborated by other medical men in private practice, and by some medical missionaries. Medical witnesses who advocated prohibition were few, and all of them were more opposed to the use of alcohol than to that of opium. The general effect of the medical testimony is declared in the report to be that "the temperate use of opium in India should be viewed in the same light as the temperate use of alcohol in England. Opium is harmful, harmless or even beneficial, according to the measure of discretion with which it is used."

That is the judgment of science upon the actual consequences of the opium habit. Natives of India, on the whole, agree with the doctors, but they attach greater value to the drug than science directly warrants. It is universally allowed that excessive consumption of opium is an evil, though an evil of which the effects have been grossly exaggerated. Opium is largely taken as a stimulant by those past middle age. They use it, in the striking phrase of one of the witnesses, "as a prop to a falling house." The opinion of the great majority of native medical practitioners and representatives of large and influential classes is that this employment of the drug is attended by beneficial results.

Opium-eaters of fifteen to twenty years' standing appeared before the Commission. They believed the habit had done them good. Their appearance and vigor satisfied the Commissioners, at all events, that it had done them no possible harm.

Opium is also used as an occasional stimulant in physical emergencies. It has been issued, by medical advice, to troops engaged in fighting and road-making among the mountains of Sikkim. It is taken occasionally by camel-drivers who work in the extremes of heat and cold that prevail in Rajputana desert. Many consumers in the Punjab use the drug in the winter months only.

Another striking fact about the opium habit is that it prevails among some of the most manly, hard-working, thrifty races of India. The splendid Sikh soldiers and peasants, Marwari traders and Rajputs are among the opium eaters. Opium is consumed in the native army, and the witnesses say does no perceptible harm, and is often beneficial. It is used among the natives in the public service and in the service of railroad companies, planters and mill owners.

The evidence of employers is all to the same effect. Dismissals for intemperance in the use of opium are practically unknown. Opium, Sir William Roberts observes, does not appear to beget any specific disease. Opium-eaters bear surgical operations as well as non-consumers, and the manager of a large insurance company said that after twenty years' experience his company charged no extra premium on the lives of moderate opium-eaters.

## A Sunday Runaway.

A horse from Honolulu dairy, Nuuanu Valley, ran away yesterday afternoon. The two occupants of the brake to which the horse was attached jumped out when the horse started. When near School street, horse and brake parted, the former continuing on a run until stopped by Mounted Patrolman Wielhart on Beretania street, and taken to the police station. A very amusing incident happened in connection with the runaway. J. C. Grace's little boy on horseback, approached the police station at a gallop and alighting, said to the clerk, "Say, mister, can I get that horse out there?" A couple of fellows went and let it run away.

His request being granted, the little fellow tied a rope about the runaway animal's head and mounting his own, started off on a gallop towards the dairy of which his father is manager.

Captain Ferguson has lately been transferred from the command of the steamer Servia to the steamer Etruria. Owing to the retirement of Commodore Hains from the command of the Campania, Captain Horatio McKay of the Lucania becomes the commodore of the Canard fleet. Captain Walker, formerly of the Etruria has been promoted to the captaincy of the Campania.

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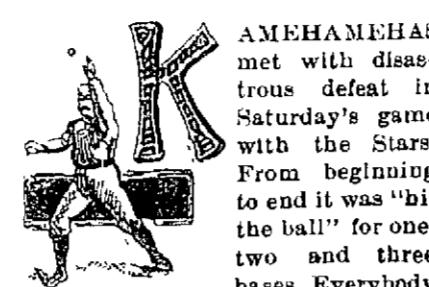
Weather pleasant with a

## A WATERLOO FOR THE KAMS.

Outplayed by the Stars on Saturday From Start to Finish.

## BEST GAME PLAYED THIS SEASON.

Heavy Battling on Both Sides—Davis Injured While Running Bases—Ganzel Hit to the Fence Three Times and Out—Chan Wilder's Work at Bat.



AMEHAMEHAHS met with disastrous defeat in Saturday's game with the Stars. From beginning to end it was "bit the ball" for one, two and three bases. Everybody had plenty of work to do; playing on both sides was spirited throughout and the game the best yet played.

Lemon was in the box for the Kams and, though in apparent good form, could not hold the Stars' hard hitters down after the first inning. He was literally batted out of the box.

Hart pitched a much stronger game than before, and nonplussed the Kams with his curves.

Play commenced with the Stars at the bat. Willie Wilder got first on balls; Harry Wilder led off with a grounder to second, which was well fielded by Mahuka, scoring a double play by touching Willie Wilder and



throwing Harry Wilder out at first; McNicholl flew out to third, closing the inning without a score.

Pahau hit safe over short-stop; Crowell reached first on base hit; Mahuka followed with long fly to center for two bases, scoring Pahau and Crowell; Kaanui out on fly; Mahuka was caught at home and Bridges out on strikes. Score, Kams 2, Stars 0.

In the second the Stars pounded the ball in every direction, and had the bases full with one out, but only scored one run. Ganzel led off with a beautiful long fly to center and out; Wodehouse went to first on base hit and stole second; Hart out on high fly to left; Woods hit safe for two bases. Wodehouse scored on passed ball at third; side retired by Angus out at first. Score, Kams 2, Stars 1.

Bridges and Davis out in succession. Wodehouse made a costly fumble, allowing Ahia to get to third by wild throw to Ganzel. Lawlewee retired the side without a run.

The Stars continued heavy batting in the third, but only scored one run. Chan Wilder got first on balls; Willie Wilder made safe base hit; Harry Wilder sent a hot grounder toward second; fumbled by Mahuka, advancing Chauncey Wilder to third; McNicholl flew out to Davis; Ganzel put another long fly into right, which was splendidly fielded and caught on a run by Lawlewee. Chan Wilder came home, tying the score. Wodehouse thrown out at first. Score, Kams 2, Stars 2.

Crowell scored for the Kams in the third; Pahau, Kaanui and Mahuka retired. Score of Kams increased to 2.

When the Stars came to bat in the fourth they played ball. Hart hit hard grounder to center for one base; Woods followed for two bases; Hart out at home on close decision; Woods crossed the plate on safe hit by Angus, making the score again even.

Chan Wilder got first on balls, advancing Angusto to third; Willie Wilder took first on balls, filling the bases; Chan Wilder and Angus came home on hot grounder by Harry Wilder to short; Harry Wilder thrown out at second; Ganzel retired the side by a long fly to left field. Score, Stars 3, Kams 2.

The Kams added four runs in the fourth, making the score 7 to 5 in their favor.

In the fifth the Stars failed to tally; the Kams increased their lead one point.

The Stars came to bat in the sixth determined to catch up. Heavy battling was done throughout the inning; but only one run was scored, though two men were on bases with none out.

Crowell crossed home plate for the Kams in the sixth, the game standing 9 to 6 in their favor.

In the seventh the Stars hit everything that came. Lemon began to

show weakness and was hammered in all directions; Willie Wilder, Wodehouse, Hart and Woods scored. From this point the Stars had everything their own way. Heavy battling marked the inning, giving the Stars control of the game. Score 10 to 9. The Kams showed evidence of being rattled, and during the remainder of the game played very poor ball. They failed to score in the seventh, eighth and ninth. Davis was put out while attempting to make second. He ran into Wodehouse and fell on his back, his head striking the ground. This stunned him for a few moments. Play was resumed after five minutes delay.

John Aea was substituted for Davis at first and Ahia put in the box.

In the eighth the Stars piled up 5 runs. They batted the ball all over the field and kept their opponents hard at work. They increased their lead two points in the ninth and last inning. Total score Stars, 17; Kams, 9.

Notes.

Hart is a good pitcher.

Stars made 17 runs off 17 hits.

McNicholl never got home.

The Star players are heavy batters. Wodehouse scored four runs and two outs.

Davis did good work at first for the Kams.

Two balls were lost during Saturday's game.

Harry Wilder caught an almost perfect game.

Ganzel played ball Saturday, but failed to score.

The Kams got badly rattled in the eighth inning.

Chan Wilder leads in batting. Woods follows.

Ganzel hit to the fence three times, but was caught out.

Chan Wilder made several splendid catches in right field.

Crowell lead in runs for the Kams, making three with one out.

Woods played a splendid game, making three runs and two outs.

George Angus got a move on and did some good batting and field work.

Willie Wilder contributed his share toward Saturday's victory for the Stars.

Hart had three tallies to his credit. He is a hard hitter and good base runner.

CHAN WILDER.

is soothed, healing, strengthening to the stomach and bowels. It aids digestion, neutralizes and removes poisonous products from the intestines and regulates the digestive organs, making them able to properly perform their part in the economy of nature.

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FINE HORSES and CATTLE

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— AND —

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— AND —

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KING STREET

## Metropolitan Market

## King Street.

## IMPERIAL SEA OF PACIFIC.

Rev Dr. Hutchins an Enthusiastic Advocate of Annexation.

## JAPAN MAY CAPTURE ISLANDS

Christian Civilization and the Peace of the World Subserved by United States Annexing Hawaii—Inheritance by Missionary Conquest—Resources.

Rev. Dr. Robert G. Hutchins, who resigned from the First Congregational church of this city in 1882, after a successful pastorate of ten years, is in the city, says the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch of April 22d. After leaving Columbus, Dr. Hutchins went to Minneapolis as pastor of the Plymouth church, later accepting a call to the First Congregational church of Los Angeles, Cal. He recently made a visit of about seven months to the Hawaiian Islands, serving as pastor in the Central Union church of Honolulu.

Dr. Hutchins talked entertainingly concerning the exciting incidents during the recent rebellion, concerning which so much interest has been man-



REV. ROBERT G. HUTCHINS.

ifested all over the United States. The fact that a former Columbus man has come direct from Honolulu makes the narrative all the more interesting.

Among other things, Dr. Hutchins said: "The landing of arms was discovered Sunday evening, and while the police were surrounding a house four miles from the city, where arms were stored, the rebels opened fire upon them. Young Carter, a prominent and popular young man there, and two other members of the Citizens Guard, hearing the firing, hastened to the spot. Carter was killed. The militia, the little army of regulars and the Citizens Guard, were called out. That night the insurgents, who had expected to enter the city and capture the Government building at 6 o'clock Monday morning, were scattered to the hills and separated into two bands. They numbered but about 100, though 300 had promised to report for duty. Monday morning martial law was proclaimed and that day they were dislodged from the two heights where they had made a stand, and a number surrendered, while the rest dispersed in little groups among the mountains. One of these groups subsequently made a stand, but after sharp firing retreated by a mountain pass.

"There were in all, three engagements called battles; but the conspiracy, which was imbedded in its plans, was practically squelched within twenty-four hours of its discovery. The Government forces amounted altogether to 1300. Within a few days 300 men, including suspects and the leaders of the plot, who had not risked their skins in the fight, were in jail. The court sat in the throne room of the palace, now called the Government building. The prisoners were tried in batches according to the nature of their indictments. They were conducted between lines of soldiers through silent crowds from the jail to the court room. Soldiers with fixed bayonets were stationed around the room and near the prisoners. Two of the half-white leaders turned state's evidence and gave away the whole plan. It was thrilling to listen to the testimony, as it involved prominent citizens and the ex-queen. The latter had meantime been arrested and confined in a room of her former palace, under military guard, immediately above the scene of the trial. In due time her own turn came to enter the court room. Though it had been expected that, as she is a consummate actress, she would bear herself 'as every inch a queen,' she appeared like the broken-down old woman she is. She is a very bad woman.

"Concerning the men in authority, Dole is a man of impressive presence, modest, courteous, cultured, courageous, of great moderation and spotless integrity. He garners up in himself the confidence of the whole community and the love of every republican. The members of the Cabinet are men of the highest character and ability. They have managed the government with decision and sagacity, and never before have the Islands begun to be so well governed.

"The sentences of the rebel leaders were made long because public sentiment demanded their execution, to which the verdict of the military commission had condemned them, but I have positive information that these sentences will be commuted just as soon as the public safety will warrant."

"What is the present condition and prospect?" was asked. "Well, there

will be no more rebellions against the Government. The spell of the ex-queen, who is imprisoned in a room of her palace for five years, is broken. The Hawaiians and many of the foreign royalists are now tumbling over each other to take the oath of allegiance. But there is really danger from the Japanese. There are 27,000 being laborers on the sugar plantations. Many Japanese are in trade. Those on the plantations have grievances against their superintendents. All have a grievance against the Government because they are not allowed to vote. A treaty made in 1871 provides that the Japanese may come to the Islands for residences and trade. This treaty cannot be abrogated except by the consent of Japan, which will never be given. They continue to come in large numbers. When Japan is through with China, inflated as she will be with her victory, it would be easy for her to send a few warships and capture the islands. She might indeed be dislodged by the United States. But serious complications might ensue.

"Do I believe in annexation? Yes. Nine-tenths of the property in the islands belongs to Americans. We are bound to protect those Americans and their property. The latent resources of the islands are very great, and they would enrich us. The islands are ours by missionary conquest. Even the royalists and the Hawaiians are now more and more favoring annexation. We are not always going to pay 150,000 per year to the ships of other nations to carry our commerce. The Pacific is yet to be the imperial sea. For the protection of our future commerce in its waters we shall need the islands. For the defense of the immense interests of our long Pacific coast we shall need them. Christian civilization and the peace of the world will be subserved by our having them; for they must belong to Japan or England if we do not accept the proffer they are making themselves to us. By annexing them as a territory we can solve the social questions involved and can defend them at little cost."

## FOR MANY HAPPY DAYS.

Elaborate Luau Given by Purser George Beckley Sunday.

The forty-sixth anniversary of George Beckley's birth will be a day long remembered by the 200 guests who enjoyed his hospitality last Sunday. The luau in honor of this event was given on Cocoanut Island, Hawaii, and was attended by the officers of the steamers Hawaii, Kilauea Hou, Kinau and a large number of island friends. These steamers were elaborately decorated with flags and bunting, the largest flag ever hoisted on the island flying from the masthead of the Kinau.

The luau was all that could be desired, and heartily good cheer ruled the day. Many were the congratulations showered upon the host, and expressions of many happy days to come. Thirty-two years of Mr. Beckley's life he has followed the sea, the last twenty-five being with the Wilder Steamship Company. It was sixteen years ago yesterday that he started out to bring the steamer Lehua to this country, being at the time the first Hawaiian to navigate a vessel from San Francisco to this port.

## DIED OF BLOOD POISON.

J. V. Simonson's Funeral Largely Attended Sunday Afternoon.

The serious turn in the illness of Jeremiah V. Simonson, of which the first notice was given to the public in this paper Saturday morning, resulted in his death at 11 o'clock the forenoon of the same day. The immediate cause of death was blood poisoning which developed in a wound sustained some time ago.

The funeral was conducted by H. H. Williams, and took place Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock from the residence on Liliha street. The services were conducted by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh in the presence of a large number of friends.

The casket was borne by the following pall-bearers: E. Suhr, Captain Campbell, Archie Glifilan, C. Bosse, W. Potenauer, H. Shultz, L. L. La Pierre and W. Eaton. Members of Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., preceded the hearse. Following it was a delegation from Squad 5, Citizens Guard, in which Mr. Simonson always figured as a leader.

Over forty carriages followed the remains to the last resting-place in Nuuanu cemetery. Among those who thus paid their last tribute of respect were officers and members of the American League and Citizens Guard, Custom House officers, Messrs. Fisher, White, Camara and Paul Smith, of the military, members and employees of Hackfeld & Co., for which firm Mr. Simonson acted as freight clerk for about fifteen years.

Mr. Simonson was a Mason, also a member of the Grand Army, Citizens Guard and the Honolulu Rifles. He was born on February 25, 1846, and came to the Islands in 1882, when he entered the employ of H. Hackfeld & Co. as shipping clerk, more particularly attending to the steamers of the Pacific Mail and Oceanic S. S. Companies when in port; had also charge of the steam scow. He was very popular with the steamer people, and had the full confidence of his employers, who greatly regret his loss.

Before his arrival he was purser in the employ of the Pacific Mail S. S. Company. His wife died about ten years ago, and his only child, a boy about 14 years old, is being educated in the State of New York, where Mr. Simonson's mother is still living. Mr. Simonson was a relative of the Vanderbilts of New York, and is said to have some property in Staten Island.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions

**Honors for Honolulu Boy.**  
The final debate to select representatives from the Yale Freshman Union, for the Yale-Harvard Freshman debate was held in Osborn Hall, last evening, says the Yale News of April 25. The judges were Dr. Phelps, Mr. Adams and Dr. Thompson. The following men, chosen in the preliminary debate Monday evening, spoke, each being allowed ten minutes to present his argument. D. E. Peck, R. E. Hume, H. Bingham, Jr., P. H. Holme, C. E. Julian, W. N. Vaile, F. E. Richardson. The three men chosen to debate against Harvard are as follows: Julian, Bingham and F. E. Richardson. R. E. Hume was chosen as alternative. Bingham is the son of Rev. Hiram Bingham of Honolulu.

## EXPRESS THEIR GRATITUDE.

Japanese Thankful For Attentions Shown By Government.

Japanese Consul S. Shimizu, remarking upon the celebration of Saturday said, "The committee of arrangements wish to express their gratitude to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Marshal for not only allowing the celebration, but for assistance rendered in making the day a success.

"A most cordial feeling exists among our people toward the officials and the Republic generally."



Carrie Orene King

## Save the Children

## By Purifying Their Blood

**HOOD'S Sarsaparilla Makes Pure Blood, Cures Scrofula, Etc.**

"My experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla has been very effective. My little girl, five years old, had for four years a bad skin disease. Her limbs would break out in a mass of sores, discharging yellow matter. She would scratch the eruptions as though it gave relief, and tear open the sores.

**Two Bottles of Hood's**

Sarsaparilla caused the eruptions to heal and the scabs peeled off, after which the skin became soft and smooth. As a family medicine

**HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES**

we believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal and I recommend it" W. L. KING, Bluff Dale, Tex.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic.

gentle and effective. Try a box 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,

66 Wholesale Agents.

Union Mill Company.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF

President..... J. Renton  
Vice-President..... H. H. Renton  
Treasurer..... T. R. Walker  
Secretary..... H. H. Renton  
Auditor..... T. R. Kerworth

U. H. RENTON,  
Secretary.  
Kuhia, May 6th, 1895.  
3992 1654-2w

Kaiserlich Deutsches Konsulat.

DE IN DEM AMTSBEZIRKE DES

Kaiserlich deutschen Konsulats zu Honolulu, H. I., wohnenden deutschen Staatsangehörigen werden bie durch benachrichtigt, dass Anmeldungen beitragen in die von dem Konsulat geführte Matrikel an jedem

Wochentag in den Stunden von 3 bis 5 Uhr nachmittags muendlich, oder schriftlich erfolgen koennen. Bei der Meldung sind diejenigen Papiere (Heimatschein, Pass, Briez-reserve-schein, Seewehr-Schein u. s. w.) vorzulegen, durch welche nachgewiesen wird, dass der Einzutragende die Staatsangehörigkeit in einem der zum Deutschen Reich gehörenden Bundesstaate besitzt. Durch die Eintragung in die Matrikel wird die zehnjährige Frist unterbrochen, nach deren Ablauf deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit infolge des Aufenthalts im Auslande ihre Staatsangehörigkeit verlieren.

Der Kaiserliche Konsul

I. V.

J. F. HACKFELD.

3992-1w 1654-2w

## FOR SALE!

THE AHUPUA OF KALUAHA

ON THE ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

Said land contains an acreage of about 1200 acres, 200 of which is the best coffee land, and the balance is grazing and kalo land.

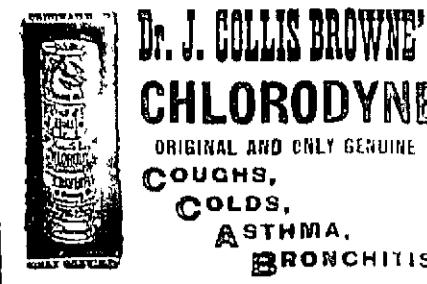
A good House and a fine well of sweet water included in the above.

Enquire of

L. G. HITCHCOCK,

At Marshal's Office, Honolulu

1634-3m



**Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**  
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE  
COUGHS,  
COLDS,  
ASTHMA,  
BRONCHITIS.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**  
Vice-Chancellor of the Faculty Wood reported publicly in a suit that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1894.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**  
is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted in the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH LONDON REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED MEOP DIARRHEA."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**  
is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**  
Rapidly cures short attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION**—THE IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. N. B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS on the GOVERNMENT STAMP the NAME of the INVENTOR—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, and is BOTTLED IN 1894, '95, and '96, by all Chemist SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, C.W.

**G. WEST,**

**Commission :: Merchant**

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**Carriage Materials**

OF Every Description Including

**OAK, ASH, HICKORY**

AND

**WHITE WOOD LUMBER,**

Spokes, all sizes; Sawn Wheels, Wood Hub Wheels, Sawn Felloes Bent Rims from 1 to 2½ inches, Dump Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles, Double-trees, Single-trees, Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes,

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

**Trimmers' Materials**

Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron, and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the Carriage Business, I am prepared to supply Carriage Builders, Plantations, etc., with first class materials, personally selected, at the very lowest cash prices.

All Island orders will receive prompt attention.

**MASONIC BLOCK,**

Corner Alaken and Hotel Streets.

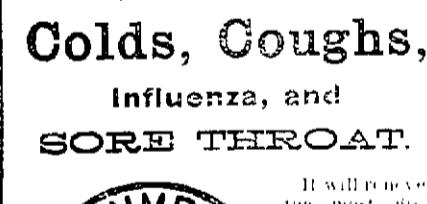
Telephone No. 350. 3878

**AYER'S Cherry Pectoral**

**HAS NO EQUAL**

FOR THE HASTY CURE

**Colds, Coughs, Influenza, and SORE THROAT.**



It will remove the most distressing colds, soothe the inflamed mucous membrane, loosen the phlegm, induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Coughs, Whooping Cough, Coughs, Sore Throat, and all

the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. J. A.

There are cheap imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

## MAIL SERVICE

Steamship "Kinau" leaves from San Francisco, via Honolulu, for San Francisco on the following dates:

Arr. at HONOLULU LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO ON VANCLEVER

On or About

May 21 Miowera May 21 China May 20

Australia May 27 Arawa May 30

City Peking June 1 Warrimoo June 1

Mariposa June 6 Australia June 3

Australia June 21 Coptic June 17

Warrimoo June 24 Australia June 24

Arawa July 4 Australia July 15

Warrimoo July 24 City Peking July 17

Coptic July 10 Australia July 20

Alameda Aug. 6 Mariposa Aug. 1

Warrimoo Aug. 10 Belgio Aug. 1

Arawa Aug. 14 Australia Aug. 22

Australia Sept. 2 Miowera Sept. 22

Alameda Sept. 19 China Sept. 26

Warrimoo Sept. 24 Australia Sept. 27

Arawa Sept. 26 Alameda Sept. 29

Australia Sept. 30 Warrimoo Oct. 2

Australia Oct. 21 Australia Oct. 2

Warrimoo Oct. 24 China Oct. 26

Alameda Oct. 24 Mariposa Oct. 17

China Oct. 29 Miowera Nov. 1

Australia Nov. 15 Coptic Nov. 6

Warrimoo Nov. 24 Warrimoo Dec. 2

Coptic Nov. 28 City Peking Dec. 6

Warrimoo Dec. 24 Miowera Jan. 1

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